Borah Explains Conversion to "Intervention"

CONVERSION of Senato Borah from an "irreconcil able" into an advocate of American intervention in the European economic situation was officially recorded yesterday by Borah himself in de-

"The change of attitude or the part of the Senator from Idaho reminds me of the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, said Senator Lenroot of Wis-

"I would remind the Senator from Wisconsin," Borah interrupted, "that by his conversion Saul of Tarsus saved his life.

"I do not criticize the conversion," Lenroot replied.

sent Harding urging its defeat. The President yesterday told Sen-ators Curtis and Moses that he would forward such a communica-

During the day Secretary of State Hughes went to the White House and was in a long conference with Mr. Harding. It was understood they went over the draft of letter. The President will advise the Senate that the Borah proposal is premature and embarrass-ing to steps the Administration already is undertaking, it was indi-

Senator Borah said in the course of a speech yesterday that "if we can be advised that the action of the Senate will conflict with oremthe Senate will conflict with orem-barrass the program which is now under progress, I shall be very glad, indeed, to consider that in connection with the matter."

Yesterday's proceedings were featured by an hour's broadside by Senator Lodge, majority leader and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Revealing the Adminis tration's opposition to the confer-ence at this time the Senate leader attacked the amendment from all

BORAH DEFENDS PLANS.

Senator Lenroot also delivered a speech against the amendment, and Senators Brandegee and Watson, Republicans, and Reed, Democrat, joined in the opposition. Senator Borah delivered a two-

hour defense of his proposal and Benator John Sharp Williams made two league of nations speeches. Ac-tion went over when other Senators served notice that they desire to speak. Senators Johnson and Mc-Cormick will denounce the proposal in addresses today. Senator Mc-Nary will speak for it.

was asserted during the day that if Senator Borah loses out in the effort to attach the amendment to the navy bill, he will offer it as a separate resolution. Administra-tion leaders, however, pointed out the difficulty of getting anything out of committee during the short session in view of the press of ap-

propriation measures.

Senator Lodge strongly opposed the idea of this country initiating an economic conference. He particularly urged that if the Senate were to request the President to invite foreign powers to a confer-ence, the subjects for consideration must be explicitly stated. He pointed out the difficulty and embarrass-ment of applying a vote to any proposition after the United States had acted in the attitude of host.

RECALLS ARMS POLICY. Speaking as one of the American delegates to the Limitation of Arm-

aments Conference here a year ago. Senator Lodge related how every effort to limit auxiliary naval craft and land armaments had proven fu-tile in the face of French and other We have received no informa-

tion," said Lodge, "from France, Japan, Holland or Italy that they are ready to meet us in conference and place limitations upon sub-marines and auxiliary craft. As in the case of land armaments, it idle to take the great responsibility of calling a conference to consider limitations which were rejected only a year ago. unless we had assurance from the powers invited that they were ready to consider the questions. It would certainly do no good."

Assailing specifically the part of the amendment relating to an ecothe amendment relating to an eco-nomic conference, in which the United States would be called upon to take a hand in the reparations problem, Senator Lodge pointed out that such a conference might take up anything "from the havens above to the earth underneath." There is nothing in the proposal, he emphasized, to prevent the subject of

foreign debts being acted upon.
Addressing himself particularly
to the economic conference phase
of the Borah amendment. Senator Lenroot said he could not support the proposal "because it is without condition or limitation and if adopt ed will build up in Europe false hopes of American relief that can-not be realized, and thus postpone and delay the economic rehabilita-

WOULD WORK INJURY.

Senator Lenroot continued, "we shall be doing Europe positive in-jury as well as ourselves if the United States shall take the initia-

tive in calling it."

If this amendment be adopted. all of Europe wil accept it as an indication that public opinion in America with reference to the cancellation of her debt to us has changed, that Clemenceau's mis-sion has been completely success-ful, that any concession made between European nations will be compensated for by the United

Senator Borah based his argument on reports that "Europe is nearing the brink, chaos is ahead, conditions now are insufferable, and the United States cannot afford to disregard those conditions. He as-serted that economic prosperity in this country depends upon restora-tion of the buying power of Eu-rope, which would provide markets for American supplus products. Humanitarian grounds also "ought Humanitarian grounds also "ought to inspire us to help bring about amelioration of these conditions,"

Borah pictured the situation in Europe as threatening another world war, and asserted it would be practically impossible for the United States to remain out of the

Parley Might Bind Nation to Action It Would Not Care to Take, Says Senate Leader

URGES U. S. TO HOLD ALOOF

Declares No Good Can Come Now from Attempt at Setling Difficulties of Europe

By Universal Service.

Senator Lodge, the majority leader and chairman of the For eign Relations Committee, outlined in an hour's speech in the Senate se yesterday the Administration's opposition to the Borah proposal that this country call an international conference to consider the economic problems of Europe. He

when the United States invites other nations to meet here in a conference it assumes a serious responsibility. We have the same right that every other nation represented has to put our veto on any proposition which may be made, but it is not a little difficult for us to do so when we are cult for us to do so when we are in the attitude of a host. There-fore, it is of utmost importance when we urge the President to invite other powers to a confer-ence that we make very explicit exactly what that conference is expected to do. BLOCKED BY FRENCH.

The first proposition suggested by the House provision and by the amendment of the Senator from Idaho relates to disarma-ment; that is, to expanding limitations to surface and to the auxiliary class of the navy generally. It is now barely a year since the President called a conference here for the purpose of considering the question of the reduction of armament. It was not confined to the limitation of naval armaments alone; it cov eved also land armaments, as does the proposed amendment of the Senator from Idaho. Let me deal with the question

Let me deal with the question of land armaments first. It was the first subject dealt with by the conference. M. Briand, the prime minister of France at the time, stated the position of France—that they could not consent to any limitation of land sent to any limitation of land armament in the present condi-tion of affairs in Europe. That, of course, put an end to any further action by the conference on the question of land arma-ment. The refusal of France had the sympathy of Japan FALL PLAN PRESENTED.

France may have changed her attitude in that respect within the year, but if she has I have had no information to that effect. It will be useless to call a con-ference for the limitation of land armaments without knowing as preliminary step that France was ready to withdraw her objection and ready to consider with the other powers the limitation of her land forces. It would be futile to call a conference for the re-duction of land armaments unless it was known that those powers that were summoned were not go-ing to object at the very beginning to any consideration of that point.

surface boats and the other auxiliary craft which both the House and Senator from Idaho desire to have considered, the America

have considered, the American delegation presented a complete plan to the conference for the limitation of all these craft.

Great Britain proposed that the conference should agree to the complete suppression of submarines, to their abolition. To that, I think, all the members of the conference objected, and it or the conference objected, and it proceeded no further. The United States then made a proposition for the limitation of submarines. France declined, and so, as I remember, did Japan, alone of the smaller powers, made strong objection to any limitation of submarine tonnage.

of submarine tonnage.

It is not necessary to go into the reasons of the different powers, but the objection was an absolute one, and that made it impossible for the conference to effect any limitation of the submarines or the auxiliary craft except the general limitations put on the caliber of guns on vessels of less than 10,000 tons.

We have received no informa-tion, so far as I am aware, from

tion, so far as I am aware, from France, from Holland, from Japan or from Italy, that they are ready to meet us in conference and place limitations upon submarines and auxiliary craft. As in the case of land armament, it would be perfectly idle to take the great responsibility, of calling a conference to consider limitations which were rejected only a year ago, unless we had assurance from the powers invited that they were ready to coned that they were ready to con-sider the question of limitations for surface and subsurface and for auxiliary craft generally. NOTHING TO GAIN.

It might not do any harm, except to put us in rather an absurd position in asking for a conference to consider limitations of armament which we knew before hand would be refused, but it certainly could do no good. Before tainly could do no good. Before having an effective conference for the further limitation of armaments, it seems to me there is nothing to be gained until we are informed and until Congress is in-formed by those charged with our foreign relations that the time

has come when we can have a conference which will be effec-I know very well what the evidences of competition are to which the Senator from Idaho referred the other day. I know that the DOUGH AND DUBB



powers are building aircraft carriers and cruisers, as they have a right to do under the existing treaty of Washington. So far as the United States is concerned, we ought to build those light cruisers, and we ought, above all, to build the airplane carriers, whether limitation is to be put upon them or not, because, though the navy of the United States was very powerful in capital ships, in destroyers, in submarines, it was not well balanced. WEAK IN CARRIERS.

We have no airplane carriers. It is recognized, I think, by everyone, that the forces of the air will play a very great part in future naval warfare. Airplane in future naval warfare. Airplane carriers are necessary to acompany the fleet for the purpose, as their name implies, of carrying airplanes. I think we are altogether too weak in regard to airplanes themselves and although I most cordially supported the limitations of the treaties. I am not one of those who think that the time has come when we should have no navy, or reduce it to a mere handful of ships. The navy and the army are necessary implements of national protection and defense.

NEED OF PROTECTION. NEED OF PROTECTION.

No matter what treatles are made, we must have some means of protecting our commerce and our citizens abroad, and our own territory and our citizens at home I have had no sympathy with the extremes to which the House has gone, I was about to say in the destruction of the army, but in reducing it to a point which is so low as to be positively perilous. No man can tell when some reckless, desperate power, per-haps a small one, may suddenly make an attack upon an Ameri-can citizen in foreign lands. It is necessary for every nation which undertakes to protect its citizens in every corner of the earth, as every great nation should, to have ships and troops, and not be obliged to wait for days and weeks and pernaps months before they can raise them. It is not a question of war making; it is a question of ordinary protection and safety, and under whatever arrangements we may make, there is a limitation which ought always to be

observed.

It is not only not economy, it is the most reckless extravagance, to reduce the army and the navy to a point where we have no means of performing the duties which every nation is obliged to

perform.

There is something that is not good like a limitation, something that is very dangerous, and that is when, without regard, to national safety, we proceed in a false spirit of economy to enter on the road of abolishing or destroying our army or our navy. CAN CONVERT SHIPS.

"We have two great half-fin-ished battleships, which were pro-vided for in the treaty, which can be made into airplane carriers at once, and that ought to be done. We ought to build up our air-plane forces.

Now I come to the very im-

Now I come to the very important proposition not at all considered by the House, embodied in the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho. This amendment provides for a conference which shall be charged with the duty of considering the economic problems obtaining throughout the world, with a view of arriving at such understandings or arrangeworld, with a view of arriving at such understandings or arrange-ments as may seem essential to the restoration of trade and the establishment of sound financial and business conditions. That is very broadly drawn. It has no boundaries. It extends or can be extended from the Heavens above to the earth beneath.

DEBT CONSIDERATION.

As it is worded, there is noth-ing to prevent such a conference if called and assembled from conif called and assembled from con-sidering the question of foreign debt due to the United States. It is true that consideration of those debts is now provided for by an act of Congress, but a treaty if agreed to would over-ride the act of Congress just as an act of Congress can abrogate a clause in a treaty if made subsequently.

subsequently.

I do not know what the feeling of Congress would be as to permitting a general economic conference to pass upon the foreign debt due to us, but is seems to

me that is a question which should be excluded.

I think the debt due to the United States should be considered by and dealt with by the United States along a long at the states are along a long at the states are along at the states are

United States alone.

Under the conference of course we should be called upon to take part in the Reparations Commission. We are seeking no reparations but we should be called upon to take part in it and enter to that extent into a revision perhaps of the Treaty of Versailles. I think whatever we feel about that, we should determine and make clear in our legislation just what our opinion is. United States alone.

STATEMENT OF ATTITUDE.

Statement of attitude.

Such a conference would undoubtedly have the power to consider advancing large sums of new money to help Germany or to help France. I do not know how far the Senate thinks it should commit itself to that policy of advancing money from the Treasury for the re-establishment of the finances of Germany or France, but it seems to me that if we are to do it; if we are to enter into a conference we are to enter into a conference where that question would surely arise, there ought to be some dis-tinct statement as to our attitude in regard to it.

in regard to it.

If we are to enter upon the business of restoring stability in Europe, of course we shall be called upon not only to help France, Italy and Germany, but the Austrian states of the former empire, the Balkans, Asia Minor, and I suppose Russia.

Of course there are many other questions that might be brought up in the conference upon which I hope, before the debate ends and before final action is taken, the Senate will express its opinion. The question of immigration could not in my opinion be kept out. I for one should not be willing to have that question go before the conference at all.

I do not suppose that the con-

I do not suppose that the con-ference would take up any purely political questions, but when any-thing is as large and broad as this no one can tell where it will end.

A GRAVE STEP.

All I am asking is that the Senate shall consider the mat-ter with the utmost care before the amendment is agreed to. We are undertaking to advise the President, who is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, to take a very grave step. We do not know what he has done in these various directions.

We do know that he is as desired. we do know that he is as de-sirous as anybody possibly can be to improve economic condi-tions in Europe and to aid those countries toward greater busi-ness stability.

But what steps he may have taken we do not know. It will be no one's wish, I am sure, to embarrass him in the negotiations or the efforts which he is

tions or the efforts which he is now making.

My own belief is as a general proposition that the United States can be of greater service to humanity and to its fellow nations in Europe and elsewhere by holding itself free from obligations which would bind it to action which it might not be willing to take when the hour for action came. The United States without treaty obligations of any kind rendered a very great service to the defed a very great service to the world. We asked nothing, we received nothing. We took not one inch of land, nor have we sought a dollar of reparation. I am very proud to think that that is the record of my country.

NO REFLECTION CAST. I have not a word of reflection upon the other countries who suffered and sacrificed so much in the war, but they have already received large and important advantages from the conclusion of the war. I do not grudge them anything they have received. I do not guestion the ceived. I do not question the justice of it. But they have all received something of very great importance, immense territories in Africa, territories in Asia Minor. They have rid themselves for some years of the competi-

But we have asked nothing, we want nothing, we have taken nothing, and we do not propose to.— I do think that that fact leaves it to us to determine if give, when we shall give and where we shall give, and not have it settled for us by other nations.

Series Tie Game.

Special to The Washington Herald NEW YORK, Dec. 27.-Five thousand dollars for Mrs. William Randolph Hearst's milk fund wa forwarded today to Mrs. Hearst by former Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of base

Landis, high commissioner of base-ball.

The fund was one of the charities selected by Mr. Landis and the New York Giants and Yankees to share the \$120,544 proceeds of the tied world series game of October 5 last.

At the request of Mrs. Hearst part of the proceeds of the check will be devoted to buying coal for the needy poor.

On receipt of the check Mrs. Hearst directed her secretary to send it to Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry, secretary of the mayor's committee of women, of which Mrs. Hearst is chairman. This was 4one immediately. In sending the check, Judge Landis wrote Mrs. William Randolph Hearst as follows:

We have selected your organization to receive \$5,000 of the proceeds of the world's series tie game.

The check was transmitted to

The check was transmitted to Mrs. Henry with a letter from R. Louise McElhone, secretary to Mrs. Hearst.

Burglar Takes \$3,000

As Girl Sees Shadow NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- His shadow thrown on a curtain in the home of John Stack, 21 Livingston street, Yonkers, by a burglar, was

woman companion were entering the house to investigate.

John Sharp Williams Has Silver Used As Money

Fall to Resign. Is Report Again

intered the attention of the coun



famous Ballinger-Pinchot scandal, under the Taft administration, has not denied the reports. His leasing of the naval oil reserve, known as the Teapot Dome

the Teapot Dome field, in Wyoming, to the Sinclair interests is being investigated as the result of a Senate resolution. Recently he incurred additional at-

It will be a struggle between capital and inherited possessions on one hand and extreme radicalism with all its consequences on the other. While South Germany will undoubtedly witness a victory for gone to the States to help in road work. Over 50,000,000 retroit from pipe states.

Just how far Federal aid has been given, in addition to the money appropriations, is shown in the vast amount of equipment, much of it toom road work. Over 50,000,000 retroit or iron pipe and 320 sawmills.

Two Government plants are also at work at this time commercialization road work. Over 50,000,000 retroit or iron pipe said states. the nationalists, the radicals will gain the supremacy in North Ger-BASED ON BOOK IN 1913.

This dark prophecy for the con

ing year is made by Dr. Max Kemmerich, who bases his prediction on a system worked out in his book 'Causation Laws in World His tory," written in 1913, in which he points out the periodical recurrence of historical happenings by the un-varying law of cause and effect. Doctor Kemmerich states that when the world sees Germany in Selected As Charity to Re-later years torn to pieces by revolution and civil war it need not think that the country is engaged in a death struggle, but on the contrary it will see only the signs of travail and pains incident to the birth of a new economic order and a new type of man. SAYS SWORD MAKES HISTORY.

He says that despite the differ-ences in the historic setting, the coming German revolution will be a repetition of the French revolua repetition of the French revolu-tion and a fresh demonstration that history is not made by ballot but by sword. History has proven, he says, that nations or leaders never determine the direction of the human avalanche; they simply are exponents of the age in which

Referring to Russia, Kemmerich redicts that the reaction from Bol-hevism, which is now tottering, shevism, which is now tottering, will plunge the country into another terrible bath of blood. Russia, he predicts, will again be ruled by a czar whose throne will be more firmly established than that of any predecessor.

He does not think that Germany will be involved in any new world war following the restoration of Czarism in Russia.

France Favors Elastic Policy On Reparations

LONDON, Dec. 27.-The London policy on reparations is being de termined on two points: First, any moratorium shall be elastic, and, second, that any pledges must have a progressive character.

Probational two months' freedom street, Yonkers, by a burgiar, was seen by Miss Mae Stack, who was calling next door, and nearly led to the intruder's capture.

The burgiar fled with a gold watch and stock certificates valued at \$2.000, while Miss Stack and a capture companion were entering.

Senator Wants More

No Love for Senate Job
Senator John Sharp Williams
(D.), of Mississippi, has no love for Senatorial activities, he told his colleagues yesterday.

"After I get out of the Senate next March." Williams declared, "God knows I won't bother you any more nor will I be bothered by you."

Silver Used As Money
A Federal "silver commission would be created to enhance "the international use of silver na money." by a resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senatorial Archives and the Senate yesterday by Senatorial would be authorized to members, would be authorized to arrange a joint conference on means of promoting further international use of silver in monetary relations.

national use of silver in monetary relations.

Nicholson explained that the tendency to use gold in international exchange was working a hardship on the silver industry. The commission, he proposed, would report its findings to President Harding.

Persistent reports of a rift in President Harding's Cabinet have Suicide In Hurry As He Takes Death Taxi

centered the attention of the country upon Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, who, it is declared, office this confice this confice this confing spring.

Secretary Fall, who is regarded as having and asked to be taken to 510 West who is regarded as having aroused the greatest attack upon a Cabinet member since the famous Ballinger-Pinchot scandal under the member than the famous Ballinger famous famo Fireman of Ill-Fated Tug

Found Frozen In Boat By International News Service.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—While search was continued today for the seven missing members of the crew of the tug Cornell, which left the result of a Senate resolution.

Recently he incurred additional attacks by selling Government royalty oil to the Sinclair interests.

A second investigation, conducted by Senator La Follette, is being made into this sale.

Mathematical resolution.

Canadian shore, containing the frozen body of Michael Paytosh, a made into this sale.

Failure of the Secretary of the Interior to secure forest lands now controlled by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, it is said, was the direct cause of his determination to withdraw from the Cabinet.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Government Spending Millions On Good Roads. 2,500,000 Miles of Highways Gridiron Country. Laid As One Would Circle Earth 25 Times.

By CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR. | United States engineers were pre-

Says:

Collapse of Nation to Follow Gigantic Social Upheaval, Dr. Max Kemmerich Thinks

BIRTH OF NEW ORDER SEEN

Predicts Reaction in Russia A gainst Bolshevism Will Bring New Czar to Power

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND. Special Wireless to Universal Service. BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Ag a result of five years of after-war chaos in Germany, the cleavage between political parties and social classes has reached a point where the first big civil war is inevitable. It will far exceed the sporadic conflicts which have hitherto taken place in the Ruhr district and in Bavaria.

It will be a struggle between capital and inherited possessions on one hand and extreme radicalism of the complex of the complex and construction equipment to the country. To date over 1250-to continues 22,000 to conditions which have hitherto taken place in the Ruhr district and in Bavaria.

It will be a struggle between capital and inherited possessions on one hand and extreme radicalism.

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many, thus hastening the collapse of the German nation. KAHN DENIES URGING HINTS NEW BRITISH DEBT CANCELLATION MISSION TO AN

Replies to Attack By Repre- Baldwin Speaks of "More Imsentative Frear In Letter to Senator Smoot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Otto night replied to the scathing attack by Representative Frear, in a letter It is evident that Congressman

It is evident that Congressman Frear has not read in full the statement upon which he com-ments in this morning's papers, or has falled to grasp its object. URGES SINKING FUND.

That statement did not advo-cate cancellation of the allied debts to the United States. On the contrary, while I stated as the contrary, while I stated as my personal belief that America might wisely contribute a certain portion of her claims as part of a general program for the settle-ment of the economic situation of Europe, I expressly stated that public opinion was opposed, for the time being, to such a course, and that Congress and the Administration would not sanc-

tion it.

The argument which I ventured to put forth was not for cancellation of the debt, but for a scheme under which the allied nations would pay f gradually increasing rate of interest and extinguish the principal of the debt through an annual sinking fund.

SECURITIES WIDELY HELD.

As to the imputation that "the holding of \$4,000,000,000 in foreign securities, largely by international bankers, may be a factor in constant appeal for cancellation" of the allied indebtedness to Ameri-ca, it hardly needs denial for anyon, even remotely acquainted

with the facts.

The securities do not come any-

fine, imposed by Magistrate Froth-ingham; a big taxi bill imposed by the driver, and a battered head, im-posed by the irate neighbors of

TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

nails had been made by hand, forged like a horse shoe.

Think what that means in building economy. Our civilization is built upon millions of forgotten benefactors, as coral islands are built on the work of billions of minute and forgotten creatures.

AN ENGLISH MISSION is
A on the way to "fund the
United States war debt."
"Fund" is a gentle euphemism
for "don't you wish you may
get it?"
This country understands
that the European debts are
not going to be paid—at least
not until those now very young
grow old—if ever.
But why talk about fresh
debts with the old ones still
unsettled?

gotten creatures.

YOUNG MAN IN OHIO A thought he would cele-brate "in the good old-fashioned way," so he got a jug of rum. He is dead, two of his friends are blind, one or two others will probably die.

Moral: The "good old-fash-

ioned way" has gone out.

Bonar Law. By JOHN T. BURKE.

portant" Plan of Premier

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- "If I am successful in persuading the United States Government to come to permanent settlement terms for the repayment of our debt of 856,000,000 pounds, through the funding and obtaining of an easier rate of interest, I hope that America will also take kindly to a much more important mission which Premier

Bonar Law is shortly to undertake for a final reparations settlement." Those were the significant partng words of Chancellor of the Exchequer Stanley Baldwin, discussing the objects of his mission to the

United States, just before boarding the Majestic for America today.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer leaves for America as dark clouds are gathering again over the failure of Germany to deliver to France 50,000 cubic meters of sawn timber and 200,000 telegraph poles. He undoubtedly meant that he is hopundoubtedly meant that he is hop-ing for America's support of the at-titude of the British Premier at the Paris conference of Premiers

It is the general belief here that inless Germany at that time pre-ents acceptable guarantees to make reparations in money and in kind Britain will agree to the French seizure of the Ruhr when, through the imposition of taxes on all in-dustries, France may force payment

where near, \$4,000,000,000. The total is less than \$1,000,000,000, and the great bulk of it is held not by international bankers but by many thousands of investors throughout the country.

Bold Suitor Must Pay

Fine and Big Taxi Bill

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Alex Schmidt is charged with having pursued Mrs. Alice West with unwelcome attentions, taking a taxi to follow her from the financial district.

For his trouble he received a \$10 fine, imposed by Magistrate Frothingham; a big taxi bill imposed by the driver, and a battered head, imposed line, imposed by the driver, and a battered head, imposed in the imposition of taxes on all industries, France may force payment dustries, France may force payment of practically the whole overwhelming indemnity imposed by the treaty of Versailles. Another important admission by the Chancellor was to the effect that he has full powers not only to settle the debt question, but to take up the question of calling an economic conference, which, naturally.

"It is of supreme importance to follow her from the financial district.

"It is of supreme importance to group the district of suprementations and the second payment."

The Chancellor that he imposition of taxes on all industries, France may force payment of practically the whole overwhelming indemnity imposed by the treaty of Versailles.

Another important admission by the Chancellor was to the effect that he has full powers not only to settle the debt question, but to take up the question of calling an economic conference, which, naturally.

"It is of supreme important admission by the chancellor was to the effect that he has full powers not only to settle the debt question, but to take up the question of calling an economic conference, which, naturally.

"It is of supreme important admission by the diversity of versailles.

"It is of supreme important admission by the diversity of versailles.

To be chancellor to take up the chancellor was to the effect that he has full powers not only to set the debt question, but to take up th

The Chancellor, like all British publicists, strongly favors Senator Borah's idea of a world economic conference to be held at Washing-

Talk of New Mission Excites Surprise Here.

By Universal Service.

Official Washington professed surprise last night at dispatches from London quoting Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer. as expressing the hope that the United States will be "kind" to a "mission which Premier Bonsr Law is going to undertake," apparently in connection with the reparations problem.

Any discussion relative to the possibility of American participation in the reparations dispute, it was indicated authoritatively, is premature. A meeting of the Allied premiers, it was pointed out, is set for January 2, when, it is hoped, a start toward some settlement of the question may be made. By Universal Service.

UPLIFTERS' CLUB BURNS. LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 .- Catch

ing fire from unknown causes, the beautiful clubhouse of the Uplifters' at the Uplifters' ranch in Santa Monica Canyon burned to the ground today with a lose of \$50,000. For Dresses of

Individuality Popular Prices Young Ladies' Shop